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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/036,315 | 12/26/2001 | Paul S. Hanson | 10194.8034US1 | 2737 |

30083 7590 03/16/2005

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EXAMINER

GILLIS, BRIAN J

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2141

DATE MAILED: 03/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/036,315 | Applicant(s) HANSON ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Brian Gillis | Art Unit 2141 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/26/01.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is in excess of 150 words.

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim reads "on-line service prouder" on line 4. The examiner interprets this as a typographical error and should read "on-line service provider". For examination purpose the examiner assumes the claim should read "on-line service provider". Please notify the examiner if this is incorrect. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 31 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim reads "from a fist of service providers" on line 2. The examiner interprets this as a typographical error and should read "from a list of service providers". For examination

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purpose the examiner assumes the claim should read "from a list of service providers".

Please notify the examiner if this is incorrect. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 15 recites the limitation "the computer user" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Xu et al (US Patent #6,151,628).

(Claim 1 discloses) a system for enabling a computer user to select from a plurality of service providers using a single high-speed data connection, the system being capable of connecting a computer device having a client application with a user-

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selected service provider, the system comprising: a distributed system network having at least one receiving router for receiving communication from the computer device (Xu et al shows a network with a tunnel server which can route and receive data from the source to the network (column 9, lines 12-18).); and at least one tunnel server, each at least one tunnel server connecting the at least one receiving router with at least one transmitting router, the at least one transmitting router communicating with at least one service provider, wherein the computer user may select, using the client application, a service provider from a plurality of available service providers using a single high-speed data connection (Xu et al shows a network with a tunnel server which connects the source and the communications chassis and inherently routes data that allows the user to select a service provider using the single connection (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1)).

(Claim 2 discloses) The system according to claim 1, wherein each service provider may be an internet service provider, an online service provider, or a corporate intranet service. (Xu et al shows the connecting network can be a corporate private network, Internet, World Wide Web, etc (column 8, lines 49-51)).

(Claim 11 discloses) The system of claim 1, further comprising: a virtual private network tunnel connection entry that is automatically configured for each service provider in a windows dial-up networking scenario (Xu et al shows a virtual private network connection can be established using a dial-up connection which inherently can be a windows dial-up networking scenario (column 4, lines 44-54)).

Claims 16-20, 25, 26, 31, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Larkins (US Patent #6,295,291).

(Claim 16 discloses) a computer-readable medium for storing a client application to be installed on a computer device associated with a high-speed data network, the client application: presenting a user of the computer device with a tools menu including tools for controlling and monitoring a high-speed data connection over the high-speed data network (Larkins shows a menu for the connection over the network (figure 4).); presenting the user with an option to choose a service provider session page (Larkins shows an option on the menu that will allow the user to choose a service provider (Figure 4).); and upon the user choosing the service provider session page, presenting the user with a plurality of service providers from which to choose (Larkins shows an option to change service providers from a selection (figure 5)).

(Claim 17 discloses) the computer-readable medium for storing a client application of claim 16, wherein the client application further comprises: upon the user choosing a service provider from the service provider session page, connecting the computer device to the chosen service provider over the high-speed data network (Larkins shows after the choices are selected and the device is turned on the device is able to be used on the network (column 5, lines 9-19)).

(Claim 18 discloses) the computer-readable medium for storing a client application of claim 16, wherein the tools for controlling and monitoring a high-speed data connection comprise at least one of a support tool, a diagnostic tool, an alert tool, an update tool, an access tool, a service provider session tool and a message tool

(Larkins shows a list of tools available which can be a support, diagnostic, alert, update, access, service provider session, and message tool (Figure 4)).

(Claim 19 discloses) the computer-readable medium for storing a client application of claim 18, wherein the tools for controlling and monitoring a high-speed data connection further comprise a member services tool (Larkins shows a member services tool available (Figure 4)).

(Claim 20 discloses) the computer-readable medium for storing a client application of claim 19, wherein the client application relates to a fixed wireless high-speed data network (Larkins shows the application is for a radiotelephone service which inherently is a wireless high speed data network (column 2, lines 9-14, figure 1)).

(Claim 25 discloses) a method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider from a list of service providers, the method comprising: presenting the computer user with the list of service providers from which to choose (Larkins shows a list of service providers which can be used (Figure 5).); and upon the user selecting a service provider from the list of service providers and clicking a connect button, establishing a connection between a computer device operated by the computer user and the selected service provider (Larkins shows that once the option is selected on the page the phone can use the selected option (column 6, lines 13-15)).

(Claim 26 discloses) the method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider of claim 25, wherein the computer device is associated with a fixed provider from a fixed wireless network (Larkins shows the method is for a radiotelephone service which inherently is a wireless high speed data network (column 2, lines 9-14, figure 1)).

(Claim 31 discloses) a method of enabling a user to connect to a chosen service provider from a list of service providers, the method comprising: displaying the list of service providers from which the user may choose (Larkins shows a list of service providers which can be used (Figure 5).); and in response to a single action being performed, connecting the user to the chosen service provider (Larkins shows after the choices are selected and the device is turned on the device is able to be used on the network (column 5, lines 9-19)).

(Claim 35 discloses) a system for enabling a computer user to select a service provider from a plurality of service providers using a single high-speed data connection, the system comprising: presenting means for presenting a list of service providers available for user registration (Larkins shows a list of service providers available (figure 5).); receiving means for receiving login information associated with the user and each registered service provider (Larkins shows means of receiving the login data from the user to the device (column 4, lines 4-9).); storing means for storing login information for each registered service provider (Larkins shows once the data is entered it is stored in a profile under the billing system (column 4, lines 37-41).); and connecting means for connecting the user to the chosen service provider (Larkins shows the phone being programmed with the information after registration is complete (column 4, lines 51-67, column 5, lines 1-8)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al (US Patent #6,151,628) in view of Larkins (US Patent #6,295,291).

Claim 3 discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the client application presents a selection page listing the plurality of service providers. Xu et al teaches of the limitations of claim 1 as recited above (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1). It fails to teach of a selection page listing a plurality of service providers. Larkins teaches of an options page, which allows the user to change their long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the system in Xu et al because this allows a user to change services with out interaction of others and in an efficient manner (Larkins, column 1, lines 21-25).

Claim 4 discloses the system of claim 3 wherein the client application further comprises a registration service wherein the user may register for service provider from the plurality of service providers. Xu et al teaches of the system consisting of a distributed system network, at least one receiving router and at least one tunnel server (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1). It fails to teach of a registration service where the user

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may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the system in Xu et al because this allows a user to change services with out interaction of others and in an efficient manner (Larkins, column 1, lines 21-25).

Claim 5 discloses the system of claim 4 wherein registration and authentication for each service provider for which the user registers is populated to the distributed system network. Xu et al teaches of the system consisting of a distributed system network, at least one receiving router and at least one tunnel server and also providing the authentication information over the network to determine which device is authorized for the network (column 9, lines 12-18, column 10, lines 38-53, figure 1). It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the authentication method in Xu et

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al because the method provides control of access to the Internet from the network (Xu et al, column 5, lines 60-64).

Claim 6 discloses the system of claim 5 wherein data communicating between the computer device and the receiving router occurs through a fixed wireless network. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network, providing authentication information over the network and communicating the data between the device and the receiving router through a fixed wireless network (column 9, lines 12-18, column 10, lines 38-53, figure 1). It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the wireless network in Xu et al because it provides direct access to the Internet and other computer networks for remote users such as wireless users (Xu et al, column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-3).

Claim 7 discloses the system of claim 5 wherein the registration, activation and authentication for each service provider occurs via a single data service. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network, providing authentication information over the network and having registration, activation, and authentication occur via a single data

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source (column 6, lines 9-11, column 9, lines 12-18, column 10, lines 38-53).). It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the system in Xu et al because it provides access methods for a plurality of users that are subscribers of more than one provider (Xu et al, column 2, lines 11-15).

Claim 8 discloses the system of claim 4 wherein registration occurs using an agent registration service. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network and having a network authentication server on the network to handle registration (column 5, lines 34-42, column 8, lines 65-67, column 9, lines 1-4.) It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with authentication server in Xu et al

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because it provides access for a plurality of users that are subscribers of more than one provider (Xu et al, column 2, lines 11-15).

Claim 9 discloses the system of claim 8 wherein activation occurs using a fixed wireless node. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network, having a network authentication server on the network, and having activation occur using a fixed wireless node (column 5, lines 34-42, column 8, lines 65-67, column 9, lines 1-4, figure 1). It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with the system in Xu et al because it provides access for a plurality of users that are subscribers of more than one provider (Xu et al, column 2, lines 11-15).

Claim 10 discloses the system of claim 9 wherein authentication occurs in the distributed service network. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network, having a network authentication server on the network, having activation occur using a fixed wireless node, and having authentication occur in the distributed service network.

It fails to teach of a registration service where the user may register for the service provider from the list. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows a user to

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register for a long distance carrier from a list of providers (figure 5, column 6, lines 13-15).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the options page in Larkins with authentication server in Xu et al because it provides access for a plurality of users that are subscribers of more than one provider (Xu et al, column 2, lines 11-15).

Claim 12 discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the client application provides a plurality of high-speed data related tools. Xu et al teaches of the limitations of claim 1 as recited above (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1). It fails to teach of the client application providing a plurality of tools. Larkins teaches of a system, which provides the user a set of tools to use to maintain the user's account (figure 4).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the tools in Larkins with the system in Xu because the user can maintain their account without operator interaction therefore saving the service provider money (Larkins, column 6, lines 49-55).

Claim 13 discloses the system in claim 12 where tools provided by the client application can perform various functions such as providing support, diagnostics, alerts, updates, access, service provider choice, and messaging. Xu et al teaches of a

distributed system network (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1). It fails to teach of the client application providing these various tools. Larkins teaches of a system, which provides the user a set of tools with various options to maintain the user's account (figure 4).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the tools in Larkins with the system in Xu because the user can maintain their account without operator interaction therefore saving the service provider money (Larkins, column 6, lines 49-55).

Claim 14 discloses the system in claim 13 wherein the user may select the service provider from a plurality of available service providers using a service provider selection tool. Xu et al teaches of a distributed system network (column 9, lines 12-18, figure 1). It fails to teach of using a service provider selection tool to choose from a list of available service providers. Larkins teaches of a system, which allows the user to use a tool to choose a service provider from a list of available service providers (figure 4 and figure 5).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the tools in Larkins with the system in Xu because the user can maintain their account without operator interaction therefore saving the service provider money (Larkins, column 6, lines 49-55).

Claim 15 discloses a system for controlling high-speed data communication for a computer device using a client application. Xu et al teaches of a system comprising a distributed system network and at least one tunnel server and at least one router (column 9, lines 12-18). It fails to teach of the user being able to use tools provided by the client application. Larkins teaches of a system, which provides the user a set of tools to use to maintain the user's account (figure 4).

Xu et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to wireless network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the tools in Larkins with the system in Xu because the user can maintain their account without operator interaction therefore saves the service provider money (Larkins, column 6, lines 49-55).

Claims 21-24, 27-30, and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larkins (US Patent #6,295,291) in view of Bouvier et al (US Patent #6,430,276).

Claim 21 discloses a method of enabling a user to choose a service provider from a list of service providers. Larkins teaches of selecting a long distance carrier from a list provided and upon clicking submit the changes will take effect and connecting the user with the long distance carrier (figure 5). It fails to teach of storing login information associated with the user and the provider, retrieving the stored information and presenting a list of providers registered to the user. Bouvier et al teaches of storing information relating to all the different subscriptions one user may have, retrieving the

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login information and presenting the list of subscriptions to the user (column 5, lines 50-59, column 6, lines 11-16, column 7, lines 28-34).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 22 discloses the method of enabling a user to choose a service provider of claim 21 wherein the method is associated with a fixed wireless high-speed data environment. Larkins teaches of selecting a provider, connecting the device to the provider upon clicking submit and that the application is for a radiotelephone service which can be a wireless high speed data network (column 2, lines 9-14, figure 1, figure 5). It fails to teach of storing login information associated with the user and the provider, retrieving the stored information and presenting a list of providers registered to the user. Bouvier et al teaches of storing information relating to all the different subscriptions one user may have, retrieving the login information and presenting the list of subscriptions to the user (column 5, lines 50-59, column 6, lines 11-16, column 7, lines 28-34).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in a

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high-speed environment in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 23 discloses the method of enabling a user to choose a service provider of claim 22 wherein the method is initiated by a client application on a computer device. Larkins teaches of selecting a provider, connecting the device upon clicking submit, having the method associated with a wireless environment and having the method initiated by a client application on a computer device (column 2, lines 9-14, figures 1,4,5). It fails to teach of storing login information associated with the user and the provider, retrieving the stored information and presenting a list of providers registered to the user. Bouvier et al teaches of storing information relating to all the different subscriptions one user may have, retrieving the login information and presenting the list of subscriptions to the user (column 5, lines 50-59, column 6, lines 11-16, column 7, lines 28-34).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 24 discloses the method of enabling a user to choose a service provider of claim 21 wherein presenting a list of service providers available for user registration

further comprises presenting the user with an option to register for other service providers. Larkins teaches of selecting a provider, connecting the device to the provider upon clicking submit (figure 5). It fails to teach of presenting the user with an option to register for other service providers. Bouvier et al teaches of storing information relating to all the different subscriptions one user may have, retrieving the login information, presenting the list of subscriptions to the user, and presenting the user with an option to register for other providers (column 5, lines 50-59, column 6, lines 11-16, column 7, lines 28-34, column 9, lines 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 27 discloses the method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider from a list of providers of claim 26 wherein presenting the computer user with the list of service providers from which to choose further comprises presenting the computer user with an option to register for additional service providers. Larkins teaches of limitations of claim 26 as recited above (column 2, lines 9-14, column 6, lines 13-15, figures 1 and 5). It fails to teach of presenting the user with an option to register for other service providers. Bouvier et al teaches of presenting the user with an option to register for other providers (column 9 lines 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 28 discloses the method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider from a list of providers of claim 28 further comprising; when the user selects a service provider from the list of service providers, pre-populating a name field and password field with stored information associated with the selected service provider. Larkins teaches of the limitations of claim 25 as recited above (column 6, lines 13-15, figures 1 and 5). It fails to teach of pre-populating a name and password field with stored information associated with the selected service provider. Bouvier et al teaches of a method, which after the user is authenticated, information is returned from the database to the application so the application can use the users information to provide the appropriate connection to the user (column 7, lines 17-21, 29-35).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 29 discloses the method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider from a list of providers of claim 28 wherein establishing a connection between a computer device operated by the computer user and the selected service provider further comprises establishing a point-to-point over Ethernet connection. Larkins teaches of presenting a user with a list of providers and connecting the user to a chosen provider. It fails to teach of pre-populating a name and password field with stored information associated with the selected service provider. Bouvier et al teaches of a method which after the user is authenticated, information is returned from the database to the application so the application can use the users information to provide the appropriate connection to the user for a dial-up connection (column 7, lines 17-21, 29-35). It is widely known in the art that a network connection can be established using a variety of methods including dial-up and an Ethernet connection.

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 30 discloses the method of enabling a computer user to choose a service provider from a list of providers of claim 25 wherein each service provider in the list of service providers may be an internet service provider, on-line service provider or corporate intranet service. Larkins teaches of the limitations of claim 25 as recited

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above. It fails to teach of the list of providers being an internet service, an on-line service, or a corporate intranet service. Bouvier et al teaches being able to hold information for a user from a variety of network access servers such as an intranet, an extranet, or an internet (column 9, lines 10-13).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 32 discloses a method of enabling a user to connect to a service provider of claim 31, further comprising; a chosen service provider from a list in response to a single action by the user, displaying a list of registratable service providers for which the user may register and add service providers to the list of service providers from which the user may choose. Larkins teaches of the limitations of claim 31 as recited above (column 5, lines 9-19, figure 5). It fails to teach of displaying a list of registerable service providers, which the user may register and add to a list of providers from which the user may choose. Bouvier et al teaches of presenting the user with an option to register for other providers (column 9 lines 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 33 discloses the method of enabling a user to connect to a chosen service provider from a list of providers of claim 32, wherein the method is associated with a fixed wireless high-speed data network. Larkins teaches of displaying a list of providers, connecting to the providers once chosen and using a wireless high-speed data network (column 2, lines 9-14, column 5, lines 9-19, figures 1 and 5). It fails to teach of displaying a list of registerable service providers, which the user may register and add to a list of providers from which the user may choose. Bouvier et al teaches of presenting the user with an option to register for other providers (column 9 lines 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claim 34 discloses The method of enabling a user to connect to a chosen service provider from a list of service providers of claim 33, wherein each service provider may be one of an internet service provider, an online service provider, or a corporate intranet

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service. Larkins teaches of displaying a list of providers, connecting to the providers once chosen and using a wireless high-speed data network (column 2, lines 9-14, column 5, lines 9-19, figures 1 and 5). It fails to teach of displaying a list of registerable service providers, which the user may register and add to a list of providers from which the user may choose, and of the list of providers being an internet service, an on-line service, or a corporate intranet service. Bouvier et al teaches of presenting the user with an option to register for other providers and being able to hold information for a user from a variety of network access servers such as an intranet, an extranet, or an internet (column 9 lines 10-13, 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Larkins and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related providing network access to users.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the database in Bouvier et al with the method of a provider list in Larkins because this provides a user with a single authentication, authorization, and accounting point to access different networks (Bouvier et al, column 5, lines 25-30).

Claims 36-38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al (US Patent #6,151,628) in view of Bouvier et al (US Patent #6,430,276).

Claim 36 discloses a method for enabling a user to choose a service provider from a list of providers. Xu et al teaches of inputting login information associated with the user and a provider, selecting a service provider from a list where the computer can connect the user to the provider (column 8, lines 57-60, column 10, lines 38-53). It fails to teach of receiving a list of service providers available for registration from a server

computer. Bouvier et al teaches of receiving a list of providers for the user from a server computer (column 6, lines 11-16).

Xu et al and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related to methods of network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the list from the server in Bouvier et al with the method in Xu et al because it provides value-added services to a user as well as different ways in connecting to the network (Bouvier et al column 4, lines 54-58).

Claim 37 discloses the method of claim 36 wherein the login information includes a user id and a password. Xu et al teaches of the limitations of claim 36 as recited above and including a user id and password in the login information (column 8, lines 57-60, column 10, lines 38-53, column 16, lines 53-57). It fails to teach of receiving a list of service providers available for registration from a server computer. Bouvier et al teaches of receiving a list of providers for the user from a server computer (column 6, lines 11-16).

Xu et al and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related to methods of network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the list from the server in Bouvier et al with the method in Xu et al because it provides value-added services to a user as well as different ways in connecting to the network (Bouvier et al column 4, lines 54-58).

Claim 38 discloses the method of claim 36 wherein the connection between the user and the selected service provider is a fixed wireless connection. Xu et al teaches of the limitations of claim 36 as recited above and the connection is a fixed wireless connection (column 8, lines 57-60, column 10, lines 38-53, column 16, lines 53-57, figure 1). It fails to teach of receiving a list of service providers available for registration from a server computer. Bouvier et al teaches of receiving a list of providers for the user from a server computer (column 6, lines 11-16).

Xu et al and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related to methods of network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the list from the server in Bouvier et al with the method in Xu et al because it provides value-added services to a user as well as different ways in connecting to the network (Bouvier et al column 4, lines 54-58).

Claim 40 discloses The method of claim 36 further comprising receiving an indication of an option to register for other service providers. Xu et al teaches of the limitations of claim 36 as recited above (column 8, lines 57-60, column 10, lines 38-53). It fails to teach of receiving a list of service providers for the user from a server computer and receiving an indication to register for other providers. Bouvier et al teaches of receiving a list of providers for the user from a server computer and allowing the user to register from other providers (column 6, lines 11-16, column 9, lines 65-66, column 10, lines 1-11).

Xu et al and Bouvier et al are analogous art because they are both related to methods of network access.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the list from the server in Bouvier et al with the method in Xu et al because it provides value-added services to a user as well as different ways in connecting to the network (Bouvier et al column 4, lines 54-58).

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xu et al (US Patent # 6,151,628) in view of Bouvier et al (US Patent #6,430,276) as applied to claims 36-38 and 40 above, and further in view of Larkins (US Patent #6,295,291).

Claim 39 discloses the method of claim 36 further comprising a list of high-speed related tool. Xu et al as modified by Bouvier et al teaches of a method of enabling a user to choose a service provider from a list of providers as shown above. It fails to teach of having various high-speed related tools included.

Larkins teaches of an application, which has high-speed related tools for the user of the application to use (figure 4).

Xu et al as modified by Bouvier et al and Larkins are analogous art because they are both related to providing users with network access.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the tools in Larkins with the method of Xu et al as modified by Bouvier et al because this allows a user to select a different service without retailer interaction and doing so efficiently (Larkins, column 1, lines 21-25).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Rai et al (US Patent #6,675,208) teaches of a registration scheme for a network. Rosenberg et al (US Patent #6,628,934) teaches of automatically provisioning wireless services. Chen et al (US PG PUB #US2003/0200321) teaches of a system for automated connection to virtual private networks. Dougherty (US Patent #6,393,271) teaches of a wireline-based registration of wireless devices. Farris et al (US Patent #6,721,306) teaches of a public wireless internet gateway. Rai et al (US Patent #6,577,643) teaches of a message and communication system in a network.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Gillis whose telephone number is 571-272-7952. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:45-4:15.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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